

VIRGINIA HAS CODE, NOT CONSTITUTION

Byrd Says Procedure Is Most Cumbersome in Existence.

BIENNIAL DINNER TO LEGISLATURE

Lawmakers Are Guests of Local Delegation—Mayor Favors State Prohibition of Evil. Senator Keezell Delivers Glowing Tribute to Virginia's Greatness.

Good food and good flows of soul marked the biennial reception and dinner tendered the members of the General Assembly by the Richmond delegation at Murphy's Hotel last night.

The details of the dinner itself, to which Colonel John Murphy and Mayor David Cole gave their personal attention, was above criticism, including everything which the mind of the epicure could suggest.

Probably 300 men were present, including the members of the Legislature, State officials, some well-known former members and distinguished guests.

Senator Keezell delivered a glowing tribute to Virginia's greatness. "Unlamented Convention." "Thanks to our late, and so far as I am concerned, unlamented, Constitutional Convention," he said, "Virginia is now a more united and more powerful State than it was when the convention opened."

In the first place, proceeded the Speaker, all the business is required to be done in sixty days, no matter how great its volume. A bill is introduced in the House and goes through the committee. He described the different sorts of bills required by various kinds of bills. "Then," he said, "it goes in the Senate, and the Lord only knows what happens to House bills in that body."

The Speaker therefore urged members to present all local bills early and to get them out of the State. He advised against the introduction of identical bills in the two bodies as causing waste of time and energy.

Ask Williams. Lastly he told every one when in need of help "to ask John Williams. He is not a clerk, he is a legislator. He is a great deal more than that."

Mayor D. C. Richardson, responding to the toast of "Welcome," asked the Legislature not to enact a law to compel any man to submit to conditions not demanded by the welfare of the State. He said he was in favor of "State-wide prohibition of evil."

The Governor was not well enough to be present, and former Senator George B. Keezell, of Rockingham, was called upon to speak for "Virginia." He compared the State's condition now with what it was at the time of which Lieutenant-Governor Ellison, who acted as toastmaster, spoke in introducing the Rockingham plant, twenty-five years ago, when they were members together of the Senate.

The revenues have doubled, and the State said Senator Keezell, is facing her greatest crisis—the morning has barely begun to dawn for her opportunities.

Somebody Hitt. Colonel A. M. Bowman, speaking to "Our Farmers," took a shot at people who sit on the platforms at farmers' meetings and look wise and criticize the action of legislators. Some one had given him credit of killing the lime-grinding bill, for which he voted. He told of the opportunities in agricultural development in this State.

One of the most tactful and effective of the speeches was made by Senator J. F. Powell Royal, of Tazewell, on "The Minority." He said that the minority is not here as such, but as Virginians, intent on doing the best they can for the State they love.

Other toasts were as follows: "State Officials," by Judge R. R. Prentiss; "Our Women," by S. H. Love, of Lunenburg; "Our Duty," by Senator J. E. West, of Suffolk; "The Great Southwest," by Judge Martin Williams, and "Richmond City," by H. H. Montague.

TO PROMOTE COTTON GROWTH

Russia Hopes to Be Independent of Other Countries. St. Petersburg, January 10.—A bill containing measures to be adopted for the extension of the growth of cotton in Turkistan has been drafted by the Minister of Agriculture. He desires to make Russia independent of foreign cotton, especially from America.

The measures contemplated include the stationing of the holdings of the Kirghiz Nomads in Central Asia and the inclusion of the remainder of the land in the state domain, together with the fostering of private enterprise in irrigation work in sections of the Kara-Kum Steppes.

A proposal for the imposition of a tax of two-thirds of a cent a pound on Russian-grown cotton in order to provide revenue for irrigation purposes has been revived.

VESSEL HELPLESS IN TEETH OF STORM

Torpedo Boat Roe Is Blown About Like Chip.

AT GALE'S MERCY FOR FOUR DAYS

Several of Crew Injured, but Thankful to Reach Port Alive. All Vessels Lost During Past Few Days Have Been Accounted For.

Norfolk, Va., January 10.—The torpedo boat Roe, crippled and with few provisions and no fuel on board, reached the navy yard late to-night in tow of a naval tug. The boat was towed into Hampton Roads this afternoon by the cruiser Prairie, which picked up the little craft thirty miles south of Cape Henry yesterday during a north-west blow.

With her lifeboats smashed, and everything on her decks not built in the ship carried away, and two of her funnels dented, the little boat looked like she had just come out of a battle with some foreign foe.

Lieutenant C. H. Woodard, her commander, said the boat was at the mercy of two storms for four days. For two days, he said, the ship was practically helpless and was without means of calling for assistance, her wireless having been wrecked.

The crew was exhausted from its awful fight against the storm. No fire could be made in the galley because it was flooded and everything on board except canned stuff was ruined by water.

"It appears to us like the waves that beat over us were seventy-five feet high," said Lieutenant Woodard. "The boat was tossed about like a chip. We were absolutely helpless. Half of the time our propellers spun around in the air out of the water and we could not steer with the ship at all."

Several members of our crew were injured by being thrown against the ship, but all of them are thankful to be alive."

The cruiser Salem, which was also damaged in the storm and had two members of her crew washed overboard, arrived in Hampton Roads this morning. The Salem is taking on coal and will sail for New York to-morrow to receive repairs. Because of the number of torpedo boats and other war vessels receiving repairs here, there was no room at the local navy yard for the Salem.

Crew Lost to Fate. Norfolk, Va., January 10.—Captain Charles Miller and three men, composing the crew of the barge Alabama, went down with the vessel five miles east of Cape Lookout Monday morning. The news was brought to Norfolk to-day by the tug Margaret.

The Alabama and Pocumoke were in tow of the tug Margaret when they struck a terrible northwest gale Monday morning. The tug was forced to abandon the barges and the crews of the Alabama and Pocumoke were lost.

High seas beat over the helpless vessels and they filled rapidly. The British steamer Clivegrove discovered the barges and endeavored to launch a lifeboat and send it to the assistance of the shipwrecked men. The tug was hit by the small boat and was swamped. The crew of the Clivegrove threw life preservers to the men on the Pocumoke, and they were forced to jump into the freezing water. Then they were pulled on board the British ship with ropes.

The Alabama had disappeared while the crew of the Pocumoke was being saved.

Vessels Are Located. Hamilton, Bermuda, January 10.—A message has just been received from the United States tender Dixie report, in the missing torpedo boat destroyer McCall and the scout cruiser Birmingham approaching Bermuda. They are expected to arrive here to-morrow.

All Accounted For. Washington, D. C., January 10.—With the torpedo boat destroyer McCall reported to the Navy Department to-night as safe and approaching Bermuda under her own steam, the last of the government's craft whose whereabouts has caused anxiety during the past few days is accounted for. The discovery of the McCall was reported by the commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, The Connecticut is conveying her to Bermuda, whence, in company with the Birmingham, after temporary repairs, she will proceed to Norfolk.

The Dixie, Trippe, Ammen, Walke, Perkins, Sterrett and Preston have left Bermuda for Guantanamo, Cuba, being, in attempting to leave, ran aground and had to return.

Later advices from the commander-in-chief indicate that the battleships will continue to Guantanamo direct and that only the fifth division will return to Hampton Roads for coal.

Goes Down in Storm. Wilmington, N. C., January 10.—A wireless to-night from Captain John W. Harper, master and owner of the harbor steamer Madeleine, of Wilmington, states that the craft, while en route from Wilmington to Newbern, N. C., encountered the coastal storm off Cape Lookout and went down, the captain and crew having been rescued by the steamer City of Montgomery, from aboard which the wireless was sent, via Beaufort, N. C.

Taft Has Bad Cold. Washington, January 10.—President Taft is suffering from a cold, and to-night White House officials cancelled all of his engagements for to-morrow, although no alarm was felt over his condition. The cold developed to-day, and this afternoon the President remained in his study in the Executive Mansion.

LORIMER CENTRE OF HUMAN COMEDY

Audience Laughs at Lighter Phases of Politics.

DARK WINDINGS ARE DELVED INTO

Senator Denies Under Oath That His Election Was Purchased. Had No Dealings With Hines and Would Not Have Trusted Him in Political Capacity.

Washington, D. C., January 10.—Senator Lorimer's second day as a witness before the Senate investigators of his election was a human comedy of laughter and politics. The day's inquiry delved into the dark windings of party government and touched lighter phases that swept the audience with laughter.

Mr. Lorimer's relations with Edward Hines, the lumberman, who has been said to be the man who secured the former's election to the United States Senate, were talked over at length, and Senator Lorimer said he had never asked Mr. Hines to work for him and in fact did not think Hines knew enough about politics to be trusted in such a capacity.

Anonymous Message Discussed. The now famous message which Hines is said to have carried from Washington to Governor Deane to the effect that President Taft, senator Penrose and former Senator Aldrich were anxious to see Lorimer elected was discussed at length, and Senator Lorimer said the first he knew of such a message was when Hines delivered it.

"Is Hines the sort of man who would be selected to carry out a delicate political mission?" asked Senator Jones. "Certainly not by me," returned Mr. Lorimer. "Hines and I were friends, but I never felt I could ask him to use his time for me."

"Did Mr. Hines ever contribute anything to your campaign funds?" "Not that I know of. Once when I was running for Congress somebody told me that Hines had contributed, but I don't know who it was. If Mr. Hines did it, that was the only time he ever did anything for me."

Mr. Lorimer said that so far as he knew, Hines's activity in his behalf began after Hines had talked with Penrose and Aldrich in Washington. "Did you suppose the President favored you?" asked Senator Jones.

"I only knew that such an impression had been carried to Springfield. I do know that a Republican was wanted from Illinois, and in the closing days of the Legislature, the idea got around that I was the one man who could be elected. I never received anything direct from the White House. The President had no interest in me personally, and I only knew Penrose and Aldrich casually, but they seemed to think I was the man who could be elected."

When Senator Lorimer was relating his early relations with Governor Deane and told of the break with him, he showed some emotion, otherwise he was a calm and imperturbable witness.

His Break With Deane. "My friendship was something akin to affection for him," he said, referring to the Governor, "and when he went off with other men who were not my friends politically I still felt he favored me. I do now, and I always will, but he was not a friend of mine. He was a Chicago friend, the newspapers would not let him show it. Some of the Chicago newspapers have put in fifteen or twenty years trying to put me out of public life."

And during that time you have always been an enemy of his," said Mr. Haney. Senator Lorimer did not reply.

When Mr. Haney read extracts from Chicago newspapers, in which Senator Lorimer was referred to as having "blonde curls and an innocent face," the senator smiled and said he was joined in the general laughter.

Mr. Haney read a newspaper headline, "Senator Jones, in a purple robe, ate the fattest calf." It referred to State Senator Jones, of Illinois, but Senator Wesley Jones, of Washington, who is a member of the investigating committee, led the laughter which followed. Then Mr. Haney read another that brought a double laugh.

Jones construes the primary two ways—backwards and sideways. "All the Senators on the committee seemed to get a particularly good smile out of that."

Senator Lorimer's testimony to-day was shortened because Mr. Haney wanted to read into the record several political stories from the Chicago papers. The reading had not been finished when the committee took a recess until to-morrow.

CALLS TITLE A MISNOMER

Federation of Labor Denounces "Scientific Management" Schemes. Washington, January 10.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor to-day condemned the so-called scientific management system recently installed in various industrial plants and talked of for governmental plants.

Considering the rapid rate at which American workmen now are asked to labor," said the council, "the subject of so-called 'efficiency' schemes has been considered by the council at length. The title is a misnomer, and the schemes are simply calculated to induce 'speeding up' to a still higher rate, undermining the health and increasing the accident and death rate of the workers."

To-day's action by the council was brought about by the hostility on the part of workmen toward the Taylor and other scientific management systems, the walkout in the Norfolk Navy Yard and the extreme dissatisfaction in the Washington Navy Yard. Union labor workmen believe, without exception, that scientific management schemes are nothing but an organized conspiracy to make them work faster and harder.

INTIMATE PAPERS MUST BE PRODUCED

Subpoenaes Are Issued for Documents of Steel Trust.

STANLEY TIRED OF TEMPORIZING

Andrew Carnegie Goes on Witness Stand and Gloats Over His Fellow Millionaire, John D. Rockefeller—Laughs Like Schoolboy Over Business Triumph.

Washington, January 10.—Intimate books and papers of the United States Steel Corporation are to be examined by the government. Chairman Stanley, of the House steel trust investigating committee, to-night issued subpoenaes duces tecum for all the documents which thus far the Steel Corporation had not produced, although the committee expressed its desire to examine them.

The subpoenaes are served directly on J. J. Farrell, as president of the United States Steel Corporation, but there is no disposition on the part of the committee to force him to take the stand. The subpoenaes are made returnable January 22, and the corporation has been commanded to turn over the documentary evidence to Expert Accountant McFae, of the committee.

Chairman Stanley, who prosecuted a successful campaign yesterday for an additional appropriation of \$50,000 to carry on the investigation into the steel situation, announced that he proposed to cease temporizing. He declared he would subpoena hereafter such witnesses as hesitated to come, and would seize by the authority of Congress such documentary evidence as he deemed important. Additional subpoenaes, it is understood, will be issued within a few days.

"It does my heart good to think that I got ahead of John D. Rockefeller, my fellow-millionaire, in that Lake Superior case," he said.

Gloats Over Rockefeller. Andrew Carnegie, former ruler of the steel industry of the United States, gloated this in testifying to-day before the House committee of inquiry into the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Carnegie had just told the committee about his deal with Mr. Rockefeller, whereby he obtained control of Mr. Rockefeller's iron ore holdings in the Lake Superior region at a rate of 15 cents a ton, holdings which when turned into the Steel Corporation later formed a large part of the assets valued at \$700,000,000.

Mr. Carnegie laughed like a school boy as he referred to the business trip he had achieved over his "fellow millionaire." Throughout the inquiry to be continued to-morrow, Mr. Carnegie declared he had come to tell all he knew, but he was unable to supply many facts which the committee desired, saying that he had never paid any attention to the books of the Carnegie Company but its absorption by the Steel Corporation.

He was particularly emphatic in his testimony relating to the sale of his property to the United States Steel Corporation at the behest of J. Pierpont Morgan and told the committee that he wanted to end gossip that he had held out for an unreasonable price. He also declared that his partner, H. C. Frick, asked him for an option for unknown persons on the Carnegie Steel Company, that he demanded \$2,000,000 as an earnest of the prospective owners and that when the deal fell through and he learned of the Moores, of New York, were behind it, he was surprised.

"Had I known that the Moores were behind that option which I made on a valuation of \$320,000,000," said Mr. Carnegie, "I never would have given it."

Thought Price Justified. "When you gave that valuation of the Carnegie properties," asked Representative Sterling, "did you consider that the earning power of the concern justified it?" Mr. Carnegie replied in the affirmative.

"I never heard until now," he said in response to a question, "that Mr. Frick had anything to do with it until I heard it referred to here. That he was interested with the Moores is romance, so far as I know."

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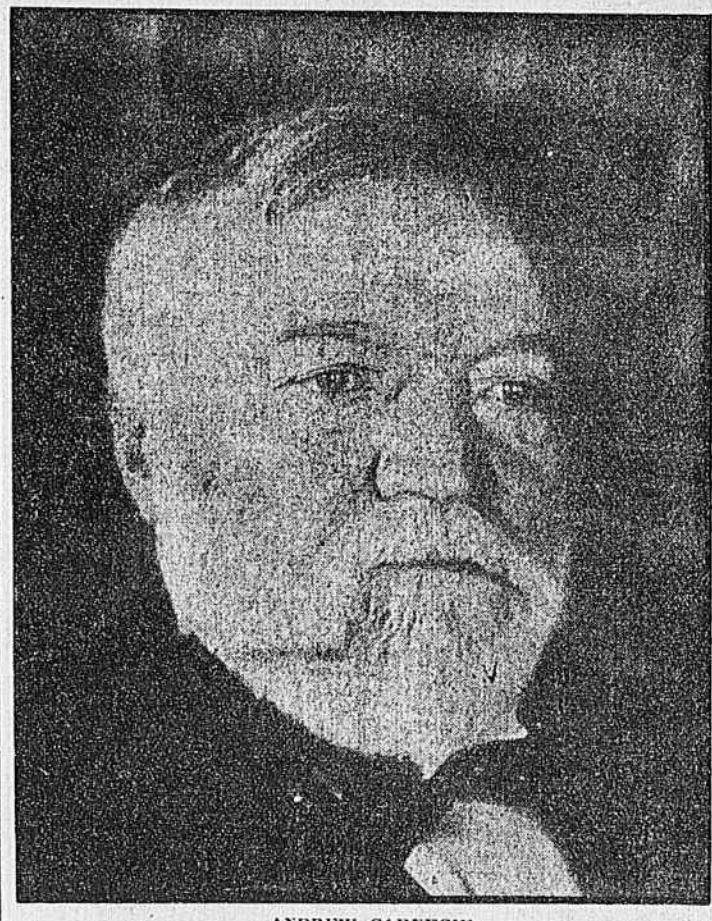
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LAIRD O' SKIBO IS WITNESS



ANDREW CARNEGIE.

FRENCH CABINET IS OVERTHROWN

Premier Caillaux and His Colleagues Announce Their Retirement From Office.

ITS COLLAPSE INEVITABLE

Sequel to Dramatic Scene When de Selves Refused to Support His Chief.

Paris, January 10.—The downfall of the Caillaux Cabinet came suddenly to-night. That the ministry would be overthrown in the Chamber of Deputies in the next few days was the general belief, but announcement of the resignation of the ministry to-night caused considerable surprise. It was logically due, however, because of the failure of Premier Caillaux to obtain timber to complete a political combination which was practically confronted with the certainty of speedy collapse.

The resignation last night of the Foreign Minister, Justin de Selves, which followed a dramatic scene at a meeting of the Senate committee, when M. de Selves declined to back up the Premier in his statement regarding recent negotiations between Germany and France, resulted in immediate dissensions in the cabinet. Theophile Delcasse, Minister of Marine, accepted the portfolio of Minister of Foreign Affairs, but M. Millerand, ex-Minister of Public Works, Admiral Germinet and Pierre Baudin, to whom the Marine portfolio was successively offered, declined. M. Millerand said that he would take only the foreign office; Admiral Germinet pleaded that he knew nothing about politics, and M. Baudin declined "on the advice of friends."

Finally, M. Delcasse sought the Premier and agreed to accept the foreign ministry only on condition that a parliamentary order of distinction could be found for the important portfolio of the Navy, for the regeneration of which he had labored for months. M. Caillaux therefore accepted the inevitable, and went to Elysee Palace and announced to President Fallieres the retirement of himself and colleagues. Later he issued a statement regretting that he was unable to retain the premiership and mount the tribune to defend himself against charges and calumnies.

Among the names mentioned as most likely for the new Cabinet are M. Delcasse, Bourgeois, Raymond Poincaré, Millerand, ex-Premier Briand and possibly ex-Premier Clemenceau.

The Paris newspapers, which unanimously regret the de Selves-Caillaux incident as likely to do harm to the prestige of France abroad, quickly lined up for and against the Premier.

The projected return of M. Delcasse to the Foreign Office was hailed as an event of international importance. Sacrificed, it was pointed out, in a moment of panic with Germany, his return would have had a significance which could not fail to satisfy French self-esteem.

Monaco to nearby property from the shaky walls of the building was officially recognized late to-day by the fire department, which ordered a sixteen-story office building across the narrow width of Cedar Street from the Equitable structure vacated.

Hotel Men Ask Co-operation of Traveling Public. Charlotte, N. C., January 10.—With the adoption of a charter which provides for the admission of all the States from Maryland to Texas in the Southern Hotel Men's Association, now embracing only North Carolina and Virginia, the association to-day met in Atlanta at a later date with representatives from all the Southern hotel associations for the purpose of perfecting and amalgamating. One of the most interesting actions of the association was the adoption of a resolution asking the co-operation of the traveling public in discouraging the practice of tipping.

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STRIKE BLOW AT FEE SYSTEM

Governor Recommends Partial Abolition by Legislature.

ANNUAL SESSION BEGUN YESTERDAY

House Decides to Keep Lobbyists From Its Floor—Speaker Byrd Appoints Committees. Few Bills Introduced. Spessard Still After Examiners of Record.

Most drastic and far-reaching of the many reforms urged by the Governor in his biennial message to the General Assembly, presented yesterday, in the beginning of the session, is that looking to the abolition of the fee system, and the payment of salaries as compensation to public officials. True, he thanked it wise, at the time to have it apply only to cities and to counties with more than 20,000 population, which would include thirty-one. Yet it is the first time that the insistent agitation for a reform in the matter of the payment of fees from the pockets of the people has received such high official sanction.

The effect upon the members of the Legislature was marked. Though received in silence in the House (the message not being read at length in the Senate) it was apparent that it caused something of a flutter. There were many who said there was no chance of the adoption of a law to this end at this time, but the fact of its prominence in the message—indeed, the fact of its presence there at all—was looked upon as significant.

Early Appropriation Bill. Governor Mann also added the weight of his influence to the movement to secure an early report on the general appropriation bill. He has made out a blank guide, showing, as appropriation for every purpose for succeeding years to be voted out by the members. After saying that out of his knowledge of the finances of the State he does not think it safe to appropriate more than \$6,500,000 for each of the next two years, he adds: "With the appropriation placed in the hands of the members at the general Assembly at the commencement of the session, I trust it will be their pleasure to take the appropriation bill at an early date, to the end that it shall go to a conference committee without delay, and be acted upon with due deliberation, rather than that it be deferred until the last hour of the session, when concessions of doubtful expediency might have to be made to save the bill."

A striking recommendation refers to judicial procedure. The Governor says: "An act should be passed prohibiting trials and appeals courts from setting aside verdicts of juries and granting new trials in criminal cases except on the merits." He believes that the practice of considering technicalities has become so firmly fixed in the Virginia procedure, that it will be impossible for courts to remedy this evil, and therefore that the Legislature should take hold of it and provide the remedy.

Committees Named. The opening day of the session of the General Assembly of 1910 was without a great deal of importance. The bodies were duly organized and elected their officers. Rules were adopted, and the Governor was sworn in. Committees were announced in the House, but not in the Senate, the Steering Committee having not as yet made a report.

There are no surprises in the House committees, the results being those forecast months ago. Judge Williams still heads the Committee on Privileges and Elections, the most important, carrying with it the Democratic floor leadership. Alden Bell, of Culpeper, is chairman on Courts or Judiciary; Walter Tassell Oliver, of Fairfax, on Schools and Colleges, and Harry R. Houston, of Elizabeth City, on Chesapeake and Its Tributaries. Colonel A. M. Bowman, of Roanoke county, is still at the head of Finance, while Edwin P. Cox, of Richmond, again is chairman of General Laws.

Lobbyists Are Barred. In the matter of rules, the House decided to keep lobbyists from its floor. This applies to those who come under this head, even though former members. State officers, judges, officers and employees of the Legislature, and such other persons as the Speaker may designate, are permitted on the floor. To this rule was added yesterday, on motion of Judge Williams, the following: "Provided, that the privileges granted hereunder shall not be exercised by any person having business for compensation before the House or any committee thereof."

This will bar canvassing members on the floor for or against any measure. It is believed it will bar out salaried employees of the Anti-Saloon League of Virginia.

Surprisingly few bills are presented, the total being only forty-eight in the two houses, some of these being substitutes. Those covering the general subjects mostly in the public mind were not introduced, it being evidently the desire to confer on such topics. Aside from local bills, those presented are on serious subjects, and frank bills were scarce.

Do Away With Examiners. One introduced by N. E. Spessard, of Craig, in the House, possesses more than ordinary interest. It would abolish the examiners of record, and impose their duties on clerks at a nominal compensation—10 cents on the \$1,000 of amounts found in the hands of auditors. Mr. Spessard has been at work on this proposition for years. He formerly got but little recognition, but returns this year to find the State Tax Commission thoroughly agreeing with him and urging that these offices be abolished.

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

POPULATION OF FRANCE

In Past Forty Years It Has Increased Only 3,500,000. Paris, January 10.—Official returns of the census of France taken last year, which have just been published, show that the population now numbers 39,691,599, as compared with 39,252,145 in 1906.

The figures show a steady movement from country districts to the cities, of which fifteen, as in 1906, have a population of more than 100,000. Paris now has 2,388,110 inhabitants; Marseilles, 550,619; and Lyons, 523,796.

The population of France in the past forty years has increased only 3,500,000.

(Continued on Seventh Page.)